Fundamentals of Wills, Trusts, and Powers of Attorney



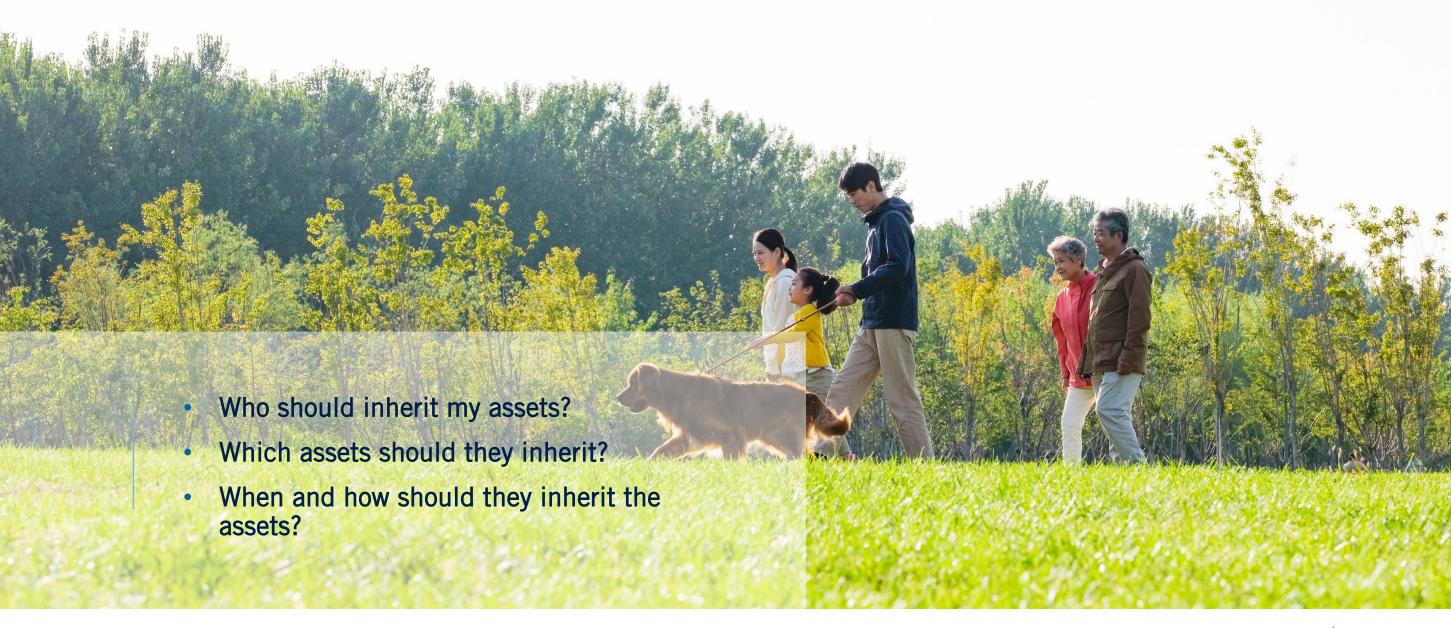




Why Do You Need Estate Planning?

- Not just about taxes
- Not just about having a will and/or trust
- It's about making sure what you have goes:
 - To whom you want;
 - When you want; and
 - Exactly the way you want

Do You Know...



Consequencesof Not Planning

- The consequences of not planning for the inevitable are considerable, especially if there are people:
 - You want to take care of, and
 - Would suffer more than just emotionally at your passing.



Estate Planning Can Help



Address concerns about taxes.



Determine if a simple will and/or trust is enough.



Help make sure that what you have goes to whom you want on your timeline.



Be the most cost-effective and hassle-free way possible to take care of your loved ones in their time of need.



Help to name someone to make financial decisions for you through a Power of Attorney document.



Help complete advanced medical directives (e.g., living will or healthcare proxy/directive).

Identify Probate vs. Non-Probate

How Assets are Transferred at Death

Probate

Court process to...

- Determine validity of the will
- Appoint an executor or administrator
- Notify creditors and pay valid claims
- Distribute probate assets

Non-Probate

Passing outside of probate

- Property passing by contract or beneficiary (other than to the estate)
- Life Insurance & Annuities
- Qualified Plans (Pension, 401(k), 457(b), Thrift Savings Plans, etc.) & IRAs
- Payable-on-death or Transfer-on-death accounts
- Property owned jointly with "Right of Survivorship," or Trusts

Why Do You Need a Will





Durable Power of Attorney

- If you are incapacitated and unable to make financial decisions.
- Can save you time and money and provide a level of comfort that decisions will be made in your best interest.



Healthcare Power of Attorney

- If you are incapacitated and unable to make health decisions.
- Again, can save you time and money and provide comfort

You choose the person who will make these decisions.

Do I Need a Trust?

Trusts may be used to help:

- Provide asset management for your heirs.
- Avoid costs of a court-appointed trustee for minors.
- Keep the distribution of your estate assets private.
- Ensure that assets go to the people you intend.
- Keep life insurance proceeds outside your taxable estate and provide liquidity for estate taxes and related costs.



Revocable Living Trust

Revocable Living Trust May Provide:

- Avoidance of probate
- Asset management
- Distribution of assets after death
- Privacy
- Avoidance of probate in multiple states

No Estate Tax Savings

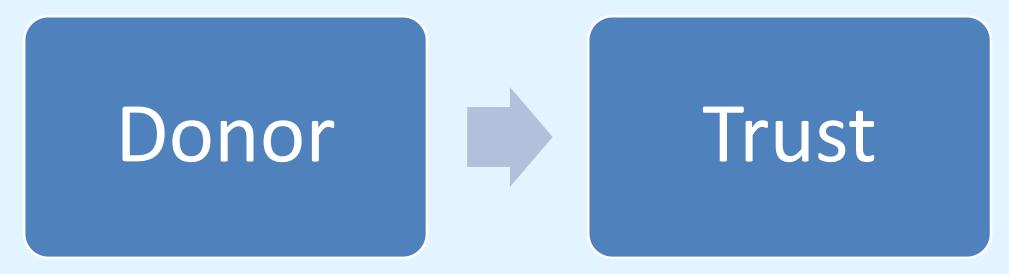
Because assets held in a revocable living trust are still part of your taxable estate, there is no direct estate tax savings from a living trust.

But with proper drafting by your attorney, a living trust can offer many of the same benefits as a will, including saving estate taxes.

HOW IT WORKS

Revocable Living Trust

During Life:



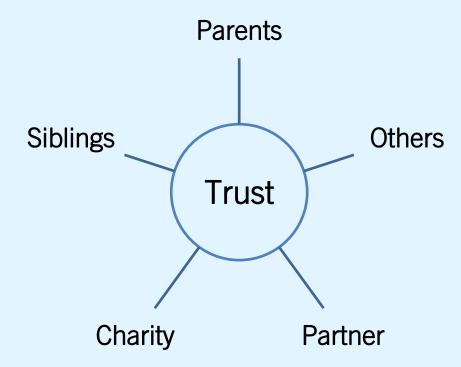
Transferrable assets

Manages assets during life, including disability

HOW IT WORKS

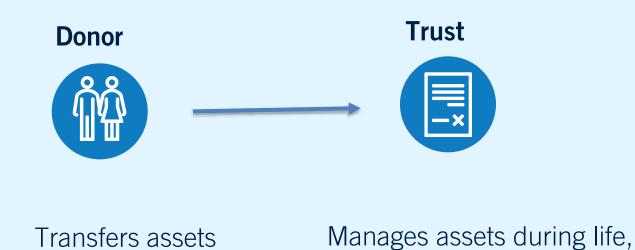
Revocable Living Trust

Upon Death

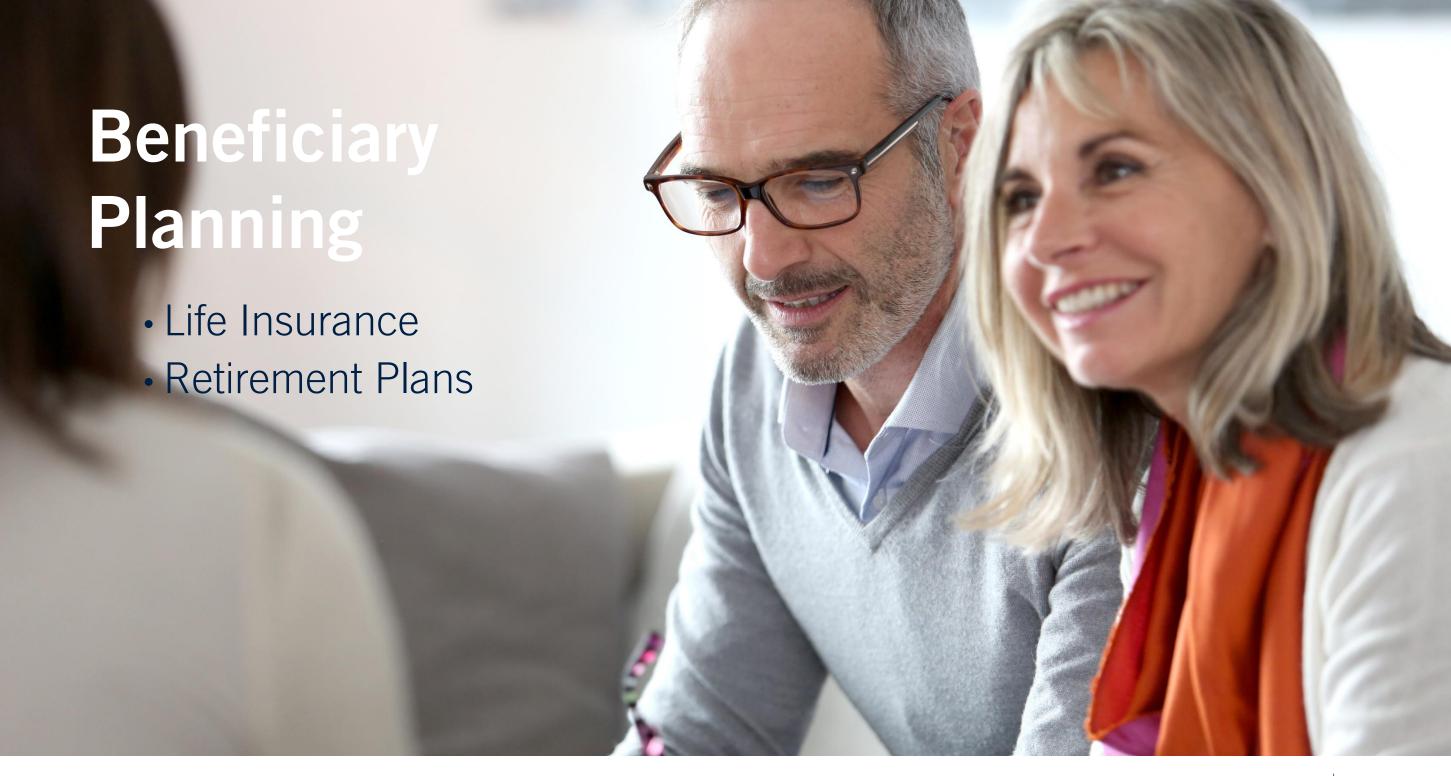


Distributes assets in accordance with the terms of the trust

During Life



including disability



Three Common Life Insurance Beneficiary Arrangements

- Individuals
- Trusts
- Charities



Beneficiary Planning for Qualified Retirement Plans

- IRA
- SIMPLE IRA
- ROTH IRA
- SEP-IRA
- 401(k)
- 403(b)
- 457
- Keogh
- Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)





Importance of Beneficiary Planning for Qualified Retirement Plans

- May be a significant asset at your death
- Coordination with overall estate plan
- Post death planning choices for "designated beneficiary"

Did you know?...

An eligible designated beneficiary can receive minimum distributions over their life expectancy and continue to tax defer the earnings in your account.

Non-Spouse Beneficiary

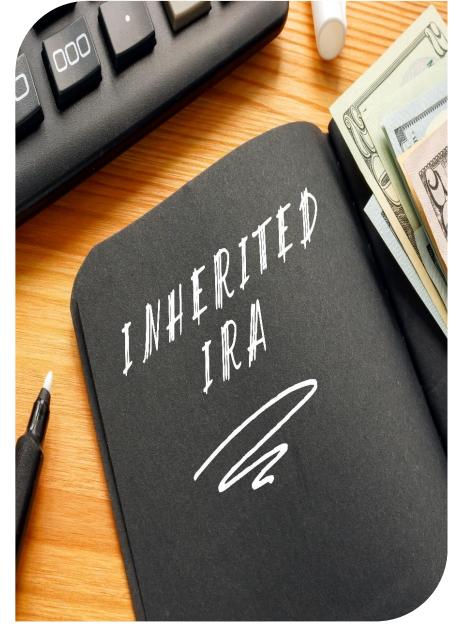
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The SECURE Act
('Setting Every
Community Up for
Retirement
Enhancement' Act)
changed the rules for
distributing assets
from an inherited IRA
upon the death of an
IRA owner.

2

Many non-spouse beneficiaries who inherit IRA assets on or after January 1, 2020 will be required to withdraw the full balance of their inherited IRA or 401(k) within 10 years.* 3

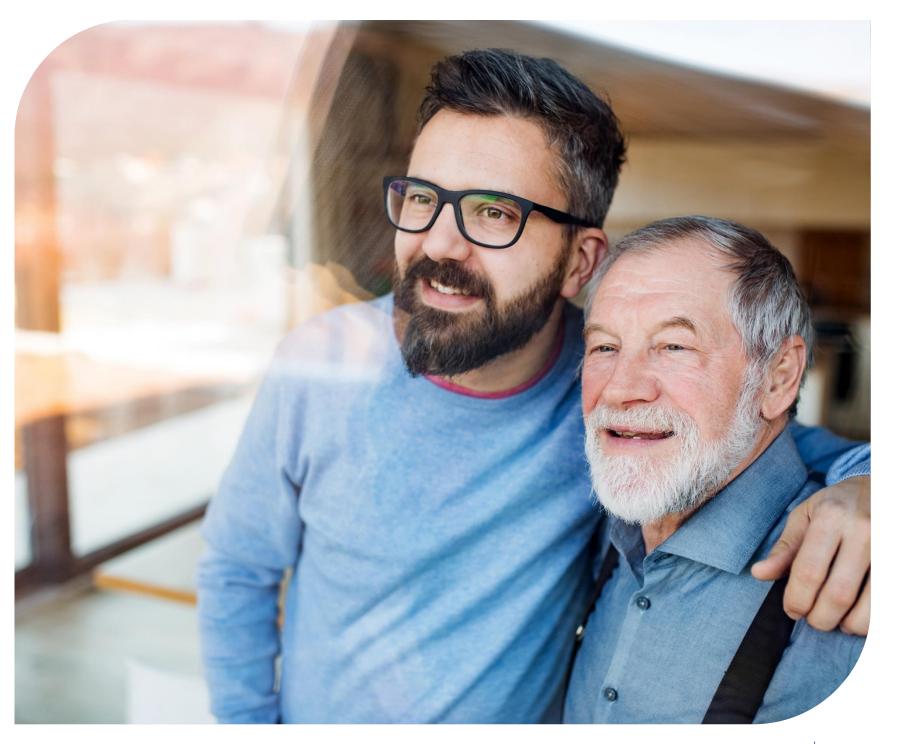
In some cases, it may make sense to disclaim inherited IRA assets because they could increase the total amount of your estate and exceed estate tax exemption limits.



^{*}The non-spouse beneficiary may be required to also take annual distributions if the IRA owner died after he/she started receiving distributions.

Non-Spouse Beneficiary Distribution Options

- Transfer the assets to an inherited IRA and take required minimum distributions (RMDs)
- Disclaim (decline to inherit) all or part of the assets



Beneficiary Choices & Consequences

- Multiple beneficiaries
- Charities as beneficiaries
- Estate as beneficiary
- Trusts as beneficiaries



Beneficiary Planning Tips

Know the rules

Review your current beneficiary designations

Educate your beneficiaries

Coordinate your estate plan

Seek Expert advice

Questions?

Thank You

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